Thailand

NDC FACTS

TARGET
20% ➔ 25% Emission Reduction Against Business As Usual (BAU) by 2030

MITIGATION SECTORS
Economy-wide

ADAPTATION SECTORS
Agriculture, Coastal Zone, Disaster Risk Management, Environment, Health, LULUCF/Forestry, Tourism, Water

PARIS AGREEMENT RATIFICATION
21 September 2016

NDC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
Yes

SDG LINKAGES

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT FUNDS
481,500 USD

START DATE
Q2 2018

END DATE
Q4 2020

FOCUS AREAS
Financing and Investment, Private Sector Engagement

GENDER WORKSTREAM
No

NDC PARTNERSHIP MEMBER
No

GOVERNMENT PARTNER
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

DEVELOPMENT FACTS

POPULATION:
69M

YOUTH UNDER AGE 15:
17.3%

GDP/CAPITA:
5,908 USD

POVERTY RATE:
10%

URBANIZATION:
52%

CLIMATE RISK:
9/182

CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

As one of the top ten countries in the world facing climate risk, Thailand has taken proactive and urgent steps to address climate change. Thailand’s NDC prioritizes adaptation efforts in key sectors, such as agriculture and water management, while committing to a 20% – 25% emissions reduction compared to BAU by 2030. The primary target sector for mitigation is energy, which, together with transport, is responsible for more than 70% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Proposed mitigation actions in the NDC include feed-in tariffs, tax incentives, and access to investment grants/venture capital to promote renewable energy.

In 2017, the Thai Cabinet endorsed an NDC Roadmap (2021-2030) to deliver on the country’s NDC targets. Developed through a national consultative process which identified a set of mitigation actions in the energy, transport, waste management, industrial processes, and product use sectors, the NDC Roadmap constitutes a tangible action plan to achieve ambitious goals.

The NDC Support Programme will look specifically at how best to finance these action in the energy and transport sector and create an enabling environment for future investment. The project is being jointly implemented with a regional project on public finance, funded by Sweden, that builds on an earlier Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, a UNDP biodiversity financing strategy, and a UNDP-FAO cost-benefit analysis for climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector.
Thailand (CONTINUED)

FOCUS AREAS

Investment and Climate Change Benefits Analyses
- Two public investment analyses will be conducted to assess current investment trends in the energy efficiency and transport sectors and the leveraging effects of policies and financial instruments, including the Energy Efficiency Plan and the Master Plan for Sustainable Transportation;
- Analyses will complement an assessment of private finance flows in the renewable energy sector, as well as a Climate Change Benefits Analysis (CCBA) carried out jointly with other UNDP projects and FAO;
- Using a participatory approach, CCBA builds accountability for the impact of public investments on vulnerable groups and the poor and will be piloted for the agriculture sector.

Private Sector Engagement
- Facilitate a working group, comprised of industry, private sector trade, and government agencies, to recommend de-risking measures and incentive structures based on findings of investment analyses;
- The working group will also provide a forum for more sustained public-private engagement and trust-building on NDC implementation.

Climate Change Financing Framework
- The dual workstreams will dovetail at the end of the project with the design of a blueprint and recommendations for a climate change financing framework for priority NDC actions.

BUILDING BLOCKS

Thailand has developed sound policy frameworks including an Alternative Energy Development Plan, an Energy Efficiency Plan, and a Power Development Plan 2015-2036 to enhance energy security. These sectoral policies are complemented by a Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050, which is the country’s first comprehensive, long-term strategic framework to address climate change. Climate change has also been mainstreamed into Thailand’s National Strategy 2017-2036 and the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan 2017-2021.

Important foundations laid by the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme include:
- Enhanced national GHG inventory system for the transport and waste sectors through capacity development, data mapping and gap filling, and improvement in inventory data estimates through application of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and improved institutional coordination;
- Thai cement and steel firms were sensitized to the opportunities for mitigation actions within the sectors, and baselines for NAMA roadmaps were improved with access to proprietary data. Lessons were learned on best methods of engaging private sector;
- Identified key private investment gaps in the renewable energy sector that could be addressed through public policies and improved financial instruments.

PARTNER INITIATIVES

The Programme links closely with complementary projects including the UNDP-Sweden regional project on public finance, BIOFIN – a biodiversity financing strategy, and a joint UNDP-FAO cost-benefit analysis for climate change adaptation. Other collaborations include the Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands and NewClimate Institute for support on an energy sector NDC roadmap, and GIZ for support on Thailand’s climate change policy.

At the global level, the Programme is engaged in a range of strategic partnerships including the NDC Partnership, the IKI NDC Support Cluster, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, and the LEDS Global partnership.

UNDP NDC SUPPORT PROGRAMME | TRANSFORMING LIVES THROUGH CLIMATE ACTION

With the goal to foster ambitious progress towards resilient, zero carbon development, the NDC Support programme works with countries to put their climate commitments under the Paris Agreement into action. We thereby help countries pursue a “whole-of-society”, integrated approach that is embedded within national systems to drive transformative sustainable development results. The programme is funded by the European Union and the Governments of Germany and Spain as a contribution to the NDC Partnership.